

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals, Office on St. Clair street, over Dr. F. Engel's and Rodman's.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Circuit Court, and in all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

S. D. MORRIS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Practices in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

GEO. W. PURKINS,
Purkins & Monroe,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.
Have associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Court of the Territory. Office on Main street, over Smoot, Russell & Co's Bank.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house.
53 vt Frankfort, Ky.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,
Frankfort, Ky.
May 22, 1858 - 1f

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly, on the best terms. Advance prices received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Will practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the County Court of the adjoining counties.

GEORGE B. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greensburg, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

B. F. DINKLE,
BEGS to inform his friends, and citizens of Frankfort, and surrounding counties generally, that he is prepared to execute all descriptions of House, Sign, and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and on moderate terms.

ALE and BEER!
LEXINGTON BREWERY!!
THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, begs leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that having considerably enlarged his establishment, and furnished the same with all the modern improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is now prepared to furnish a superior article of Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory!
LOESCH & SCHWER
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have formed a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing BOOTS AND SHOES of every description, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, at the lowest prices. We warrant all of our work to give perfect satisfaction. Shop in Barstow's building, on Market street, mar24 wkt-wtf

EGBERT & WRIGHT,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS
In all the late and fashionable styles of Graining, Varnishing, and Polishing; Glazing, Zinc, Oil, and Green Paints; Glazing and Paper Hanging. All work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to. Shop on Main street, Frankfort, Ky. mar24 wkt-wtf

THE SPRING STYLE CASSIDERE HATS may be obtained at KEENON & CRUTCHER'S.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seed & Agricultural Warehouse,
ESTABLISHED 1844.
ARTHUR PETER.....JAMES BUCHANAN.
PETER & BUCHANAN,
(SUCCESSORS TO MUNN & BUCHANAN.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MANUFACTURERS of Cumming's Straw and Corn Stalk Cutter, Krauser's Churn Mills, Railroad Wheelbarrows, Steel Plows, Corn Shellers, Chain Pumps, and Agricultural Implements generally. Also dealers in Garden and Grass Seeds, Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster Paris, Apples, Potatoes, &c. Horse Powers and Threshers, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Wheat Fans, &c.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 459 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
BANKS, Steamboat Clerks, Clerks of Courts, Railroad Engineers, Insurance Companies, Merchants and others supplied at short notice. All work warranted. Their books are made of the Best Material and in the most durable manner.

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.
BUTLER'S GRAMMARS,
GOODRICH'S READERS,
EDITED BY NOBLE BUTLER.
PARENTS and TEACHERS look to your interest, and do not be misled by interested agents. These are the best books and are recommended by the "STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION," and are published in Kentucky, by

MORTON & GRISWOLD.
A. JAEGER & CO
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH CHINA.
GLASS and Earthenware, No. 239 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street, Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

Boots & Shoes,
J. W. OWEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
Spring Goods Just Received.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES and GAITERS, which we intend to sell as cheap as any other house in the city. Our store is second door above Fourth, Louisville, Ky. mar24 wkt-wtf

CARY & TALBOT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOT & Co.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 453 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders. mar22 wkt-wtf

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
113 1/2 st., bet. Market and Jefferson,
(Adjoining Tripp & Cragg),
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar22 wkt-wtf

W. L. WELLER,
Importer and Dealer in
FOREIGN LIQUORS!
Old Bourbon and Rye Whisky, manufacturer of Pure Spirits and Domestic Liquors; Sixth st., near Main, Louisville, Ky.
mar22 wkt-wtf

N. V. GERHART,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES & LACES,
No. 106 Fourth street, opposite Mozart Hall,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FINE FLOWERS and Head Dresses, Notions, Fan Goods, Perfumery, &c. The latest styles of CLOTHS, FURS, and MANILLAS kept on hand and made to order. sep23 wkt-wtf

M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 4 Masonic Building,
Louisville, Ky.
mar10 wkt-wtf

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S
TAILORING
AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 461 Jefferson Street, bet. 3d & 4th, (North side),
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLOTHS, Satins, Velvets, Plush, Crapes, Merinos, Broad Cloths, Shawls, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., dyed to any color.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing of every description Renovated and Repaired in a superior manner, warranted not to be equalled in this or any other city. If Orders from the country promptly attended to. oct18 wkt-wtf

JOSEPH HADDOX.....LOUIS HADDOX
HADDOX & BRO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN R. HALL.)
COACH AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Third st., east side, bet. Market and Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE will manufacture and keep on hand CARTRIDGES of every description and latest fashion. sep23 wkt-wtf

J. C. WEBB.....E. E. LEVERING.
WEBB & LEVERING,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 321, South side Main street, three doors below Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

COURT BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER. oct19 wkt-wtf

HENRY WEHMEOFF,
UPHOLSTERER!
No. 547 South Side Main St., bet. 2d and 3d, Louisville, Ky.
CONSTANTLY on hand Curtains Goods, Window Shades, and Trimmings, Spring Hair, Cotton, Moss, and Shuck Mattresses, Feather Pillows, and Bolsters.

ALL kinds of Upholstery done at short notice and upon reasonable terms. mar22 wkt-wtf

Melodeons—Melodeons.
MELODEONS—Just received a supply of the celebrated Melodeons manufactured by Treat & Linsley, New Haven, Conn., for which we are the Wholesale Agents of the Southwestern States, which enables us to sell them at the lowest Eastern retail prices, and to furnish dealers at factory wholesale rates. We have a long list of testimonials of the superiority of these instruments over all others, which may be seen upon application.

We shall continue to keep an assortment of Geo. A. Prince & Co's Melodeons, so favorably known in this market, which makes our stock of first-class Melodeons one of the most complete found in the West. Every instrument warranted.

TRIPP & CRAIG,
109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky. m3 wkt-wtf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. G. MATHERS,
No. 470 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth, adjoining the Louisville Rolling Mill Warehouse,
Louisville, Ky.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
AND
Furnishing Articles,
FOR
Hotels, Dwellings, Public Institutions, Steamboats, &c.
The largest, most complete, and CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in the West!!
sep23 wkt-wtf

Mrs. MAYER'S
NEW YORK MILLINERY & FANCY STORE,
No. 565 Market street, between Third and Fourth
sep23 wkt-wtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
UNITED STATES
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Northeast Corner
Market and Third Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT
SHORTEST NOTICE.
sep23 wkt-wtf

JOHN A. DICKINSON,
No. 79 FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
Louisville, Ky.
UPHOLSTERER, manufacturer and dealer in Mattresses, Comforts, Pillows, Sheets, Towels, Pillow Slips, Window Shades, Tapestries, Tents, Wagon Covers, Flags, and Mosquito Bars.

Particular attention paid to filling orders from Hotels, Steamboats, Private Families, and Country Merchants. Give me a call. sep23 wkt-wtf

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
SPOUR & MANDEVILLE,
No. 487, Corner of Main & Fourth Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are in weekly receipt of rich and elegant Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishings from New York. Having a resident partner in New York we are enabled to have the very latest styles and the very best material.

Extra large size Garments always on hand and for sale low. sep23 wkt-wtf

NEW VALENTINES FOR 1859!
FOR this season I have a fresh and beautiful assortment at **Lowest Prices** of
Valentines,
Novel styles of SENTIMENTALS;
ALSO,
New COMICS and Moveable COMICS
Something entirely new. Prices range from 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 75, 80, and 90 cents, and \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, up to \$10.00. Any quantity will be sent by mail postage paid on receipt of the money, or postage stamps, for small amounts. Address,
JOHN W. CLARKE, Bookseller,
Mozart Hall, Fourth street, Louisville, Ky. jan14 wkt-wtf

JUST RECEIVED—38 cases of the best quality of Italian, French, and German
VIOLINS,
36 cases superior American and French
SAXOPHONES,
ROTARY VALVE CORNETS,
ACCORDEONS,
TUMBLING POLKAS with REGISTERS,
DRUMS—FIFES—FLUTES—CLARINETTS—BANJOS—TAMBOURINES—FLAGEOLETS—
and STRINGS
of superior quality for all instruments.

We would call the attention of dealers to the above, as we are determined to sell wholesale or retail at such prices as will be sure to please. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

TRIPP & CRAIG,
109 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson,
Louisville, Ky. m3 wkt-wtf

PETER RUHL,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FRINGS, Gimps, Cords and Tassels; also, Military Goods of every description, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Regalia Trimmings.
No. 115 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
sep23 wkt-wtf

Wholesale Seed & Agricultural Warehouse.
J. D. BONDURANT,
No. 363 Sixth Street, near Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

DEALER in choice Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Vines, Corn and Wheat Mills, Power and Hand Corn Shellers, Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers, Wagons, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machinery of all sorts, Plaster, Cement, White Sand and Lime, Railroad Barrows and implements generally, &c., &c. sep23 wkt-wtf

HART, MAPOTHER & CO.,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
Louisville, Ky.,
And No. 36 North Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c. oct1 wkt-wtf

JAMES B. WOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS.
No. 451 Market st., between Third and Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.
THE very best quality of DRESS HATS at the low price of Four Dollars. sep23 wkt-wtf

U. B. EVARTS,
(Successor to Evans & Norton),
541 MAIN STREET,
Between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
DEALER IN PAPER PANGINGS,
Looking Glasses and Plates,
Combs and Gilt Work of every description,
French Glass, Stained Glass,
Portrait and Picture Frames,
Artists' Materials,
&c., &c.

DAGUERRETYPE STOCK.
My Gallery of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and richly framed Mirrors will be found worthy of a visit. Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call and examine. mar22 wkt-wtf

T. G. WATERS,
DEALER
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
SOUTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND FOURTH STS.
sep23 wkt-wtf Louisville, Ky.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARTIN NIXON...THOMAS NIXON...WM. H. CHATFIELD.
NIXON & CHATFIELD,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
PRINTING INKS,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.
Also, Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing Papers. ap7 wkt-wtf

ROBT. MITCHELL.....FRED'K. RAMMELSBURG.
Mitchell & Rammelsberg,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,
No. 99 west Fourth street, (next to Post-Office),
Cincinnati. Factory corner John & Second streets. ap7 wkt-wtf

Duhme & Co.,
Importers and manufacturers of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
Watch Movements, Tools and Materials,
Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, &c., southwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ap7 wkt-wtf

RALPH C. McCracken,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND Dealer in fine linens and gents' furnishings.
A goods No. 19 W. 4th St., (Opposite the first Presbyterian church.) Sign of the Marble Shirt.
If Shirts made to order by measurement and warranted to fit. sep23 wkt-wtf

LANE & BODLEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
STEAM ENGINES,
Cor. John & Water Sts.,
CINCINNATI, O.
LANE & BODLEY'S Portable Circular Saw Mills are constructed on the most improved Scientific Principles—are strong and durable—can be worked with fewer hands and less power, and will do more work than any other Mill. They will do, at the least, Three to Four times the Work of a Sash Mill, at a less first cost and less running expenses. For descriptive Circular and price list, address as above. All kinds of

HUB, SPOKE, FELLOE & WHEEL MACHINERY,
Sash and Door Makers', Furniture and Chair Makers' Machinery.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c., &c.
aug19 wtf

HENDRICKS & CO.
H. V. employed Mr. T. P. PIERSON permanently, are now prepared to furnish to order any description of Cane or Confectioneries on the shortest notice and at astonishingly low prices. We can afford to sell low, as our customers are paying altogether in cash. Small profits and plenty of custom is our motto. Small dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. ap26 wkt-wtf

South Frankfort Property for Sale and Rent.
I wish to rent out the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in South Frankfort, for a year or longer, as may suit the renter. It is well known as a first-rate Tavern stand. I also wish to sell my old FAMILY RESIDENCE in South Frankfort. The house has sufficient room for a large family, and the lot is large. A good bargain may be had. LARKIN SAMUEL. ap26 wkt-wtf

Vesper Gas.
WE are the Agents for the VESPER GAS, and are prepared to supply customers with Lamps and Coal Oil at manufacturers' prices. The public are invited to call at our store and examine the Lamps. W. H. KEENE & CO. ap20 wkt-wtf

A CHANGE!
I HAVE this day sold my establishment to Mr. S. C. BULL, and take great pleasure in recommending him to my old friends and patrons. W. M. TODD. January 3, 1859.

BOOKS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
S. C. BULL,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. M. TODD.)
HAS purchased this old and well-known establishment, and solicits a continuance of the patronage of his former customers, pledging himself that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. jan1 wkt-wtf

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.
ON and after Monday, April 18, 1859, trains going West will leave Frankfort at 6:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Eastward trains will leave Frankfort at 9:30 A. M. and 5:40 P. M.
Both Westward and Eastward Trains connect at Louisville closely with other Roads for the West and Northwest. Shelbyville Passengers must take the afternoon train, connecting at Eminence by Stage, and at Lexington for Georgetown and Versailles connect with both Eastward Trains. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. ap23 wkt-wtf

New Boot & Shoe Establishment.
LEONARD STREIF respectfully announces to the citizens of Frankfort that he has opened a shop on Main street for the purpose of manufacturing Boots & Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Give me a call. mar31 wkt-wtf

New Tailoring Establishment.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of
FASHIONABLE TAILORING.
on Main street in Mrs. Noel's house, opposite Mr. H. A. Berrill's Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and his prices moderate as to those of the Tailors in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles, and refers to his customers there. sep3 wkt-wtf

JNO. W. VOORHIES.
No. 100 Fourth street, opposite the Post-Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PORTER & HOAG, PROPRIETORS.
THIS is the largest and most magnificent establishment in the city, and it contains the most highly finished and beautiful display of Life and Miniature Portraits, in oil colors.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
Taken from life, or copied from Daguerreotypes, to any size, and finished in oil colors, giving a Daguerreotype in oil with all the accuracy of a Daguerreotype.

Our Kentucky Friends
Will please bear in mind that all work done at our Gallery is warranted satisfactory.

WE OCCUPY
Fifteen rooms, and employ six of the best Painters in this country, and take great pleasure in giving our customers the most artistic and highly finished work. Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., in tinted and color.

Taken daily at very reasonable prices.

Come by all means when you visit our city and see this beautiful Gallery of Art.

PORTER & HOAG.
No. 100 Fourth st., opposite the Post-Office. ap7 wkt-wtf

J. Le Boutillier & Brothers,
No. 30 Fourth st., bet. Main & Walnut,
CINCINNATI,
305 Canal street New | 812 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

HAVE just received a full supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising every variety and style suited to the season.

The Ladies will find
An endless variety of Dress Goods, from which they cannot fail to suit themselves as to quality and price—comprising, in part, Silks, Shawls, and Laces; Embroideries, Laces, and Gloves, with an endless variety of Ribbons and Trimmings to match every dress; Bares, Grenadines, and Organdies; Double Silks and Laces, of new and beautiful designs.

V. B. Each article is offered at a fixed price, from which there is no deviation. ap7 wkt-wtf

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pianos at C. M. Murch's Music Store,
No. 66 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.
Hallett, Davis & Co., of Boston; Hazelt, Brothers & Raven, Bacon & Co., New York; Peters, Craig & Co., and other good makers. All will be sold at the lowest possible price, for cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano. C. M. MURCH, Depot for Harmoniums and Melodeons. may10 wkt-wtf

Pianos at C. M. Murch's Ware Rooms.
LIGHTS, Newton & Bradbury's, of New York, and Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, and other good makers, which will be sold at satisfactory prices, for cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano. No. 74 West Fourth street, Cincinnati. Depot for Melodeons and Harmoniums. may10 wkt-wtf

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Importers and manufacturers of
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The Ladies will find
An endless variety of Dress Goods, from which they cannot fail to suit themselves as to quality and price—comprising, in part, Silks, Shawls, and Laces; Embroideries, Laces, and Gloves, with an endless variety of Ribbons and Trimmings to match every dress; Bares, Grenadines, and Organdies; Double Silks and Laces, of new and beautiful designs.

V. B. Each article is offered at a fixed price, from which there is no deviation. ap7 wkt-wtf

FREE TO EVERYBODY!

H. E. HOYT & CO'S
NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1859
IT CONTAINS THE
Largest List of Useful, Ornamental, and Valuable Gifts,
EVER PUBLISHED.
GREATER inducements to Agents than ever before offered by any other establishment in the United States.
Greater inducements to purchasers, who receive with each book a Gift varying in value from Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars.

REMEMBER
The Great Southern Gift Book Store is the only one that stands indorsed by the entire
PRESS OF BALTIMORE.
Write for a catalogue which contains a full explanation and will be mailed free to any address.
H. E. HOYT & CO.
mar11 w3m 41 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Pfeiffer and Adam Kahr, under the firm of Pfeiffer & Kahr, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts with the undersigned, who is charged with the settlement of the business of the late firm.
January 5, 1859. ADAM KAHR.

Fine Groceries, Liquors, &c.
THE undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of Pfeiffer & Kahr, at the old stand, where he will constantly keep on hand a choice assortment of fresh groceries, fine liquors, &c., which he proposes to sell at prices to suit the times. He hopes to retain the customers of the old firm, and also add many new ones. Persons wanting anything in his line are respectfully requested to give him a call. jan6 1f ADAM KAHR.

STOVES & TINWARE.
F. C. SMITH.
SHOP ON ST. CLAIR ST., IN ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MORRIS & HARRISON.
FRANKFORD, KENTUCKY.
HAVING purchased the interest of C. A. MERRITT, in the establishment lately conducted by Merchant & Smith, I would respectfully request all those indebted to the concern, to make payments to me, and to those to whom the firm is indebted, will be settled with by me, as I am alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. I will continue the business in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Gutting Iron.

CONTINUALLY ON HAND.
large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES,
Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead, Pipe, &c.
If all orders promptly attended to.
aug 12, 1858 - 1f F. C. SMITH.

JOHN R. CONWAY & SON,
Chesapeake, Baltimore, Md.
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Brandies, Wines, Gins, Sengars, &c., and agents for the various brands of Old Rye, Bourbon, and Wheat Whiskies.
We offer for sale to the trade from U. S. Bonded Warehouse a large assortment of Brandies, viz: Hennessy, Old, Dupuy & Co., Jules Hennessy, Pont Castillon & Co., Pellerin & Signettes, of various grades and vintages. Wines—Sherry, Malaga, Port, Claret, Champagne, &c. Whisky—pure Scotch Whisky, of various grades and qualities, which is very extensive; some very old and superior, all guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Sengars—embracing a large assortment of the different and most popular styles and brands, imported by us from the same sources as our sales, all of which we offer on liberal terms, and any order entrusted to us, will receive our prompt attention. mar2 wkt-wtf

JOHN REES.....ROBERT HOWDON.
FRANKFORT FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned have recently purchased out Joseph Cooper, and are now refitting the establishment, with the view of conducting the business upon a complete scale. They are able to execute for almost any description of casting, of Brass or Iron, upon the shortest notice, including Iron Railings. They will do work as well as cheap, and as expeditious as similar work can be had in Louisville or Cincinnati. REES & HOWDON. ap14 wkt-wtf

107!
DURKEE, HEATH & CO,
GUARANTEES A SAVING OF
\$15 00
ON EVERY PURCHASE OR PROPORTION OF
\$100 00
Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.
107
Fourth st., bet. Market & Jefferson,
Louisville, Ky. m3 wkt-wtf

EMPLOYMENT.
\$50 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES PAID—
An Agent is wanted in every town and country in the United States, to sell the same article, and easy business, by which the above profits may be certainly realized. For further particulars, address, Dr. J. BENNY WALKER, corner of Broadway and Twelfth sts., New York City. (Including one postage stamp.) ap22 wkt-wtf

NOTICE.
FARMER'S BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, April 29, 1859.
THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank has been postponed until MONDAY, 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors, and for the purpose of settling the accounts of the old Board. The meeting will be held in the banking-house, in this city, and SEYMOUR DIXON, Esq., for the principal Bank, and a like number for each of the Branches, will be chosen.
By order of the Board of Directors:
ap30 wkt-wtf J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

STOVES!
HAVING recently purchased, at the very lowest prices, a very large stock of STOVES, which I will sell at lower rates than the same article can be purchased anywhere in the State. My assortment of COOKING STOVES is very large, embracing almost every variety of pattern and design, and I am continually adding new patterns, as I am determined to maintain, without regard to cost, the reputation of my stoves for durability of castings, beauty of pattern, excellence of finish, and goodness of operation. Also Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron work of all descriptions done by me on short notice.
Highest cash prices paid for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter. Give me a call.
Near the Court-House, St. Clair st., MILLER. ap14 wkt-wtf

ICE.
MY Ice House will be open for delivery of ICE every morning from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock. All orders for Ice will be filled by the package, or by the fifty cents per bushel, and tickets to be had at Tate & China's, on Main street. S. GOINS. ap14 wkt-wtf
Commonwealth copy.

New Grocery Establishment.
JOLLY & JOHNSON
HAVE OPENED an establishment on St. Clair street, opposite the post-office, where they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Flour, Meal, Cheese, Crackers, Candles, Bacon, Lard, Potatoes, Salt, Soap, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, &c., all of which they will sell at retail, or by the package low for the cash or country produce.
If they will also keep an assortment of liquors—Brandy, Whisky, Wine, &c., which they will sell wholesale or retail. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. dec18 wkt-wtf

NOW READY!
The New Code of Practice,
In Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Kentucky.
P. S. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall receive a copy free of postage.
The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller, Frankfort, Ky. mar24 wkt-wtf

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

TERMS.
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4.00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF M'CRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Pres. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOURBON.

THURSDAY.....MAY 19, 1859.

Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Bell—If the one is Accepted the other is Rejected!

The Scriptures teach us that we cannot serve two masters at one and the same time—and in supporting Bell and Crittenden the Opposition have before them a hard task. The one asserts boldly on the stump that if he had been in Congress he should have voted for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, while the other, who was in Congress, proclaimed that no one ought to give his sanction to a measure "so stained with fraud, and so manifestly in violation of the rights of the people of Kansas." This, however, is a difference between the leaders of the Opposition in this State which sinks into insignificance when compared with another upon a living issue by which the rights of the South are and will always be effected. It is claimed for Mr. Bell by his friends in the present canvass that he outstrips the Democracy in taking ultra Southern grounds on the Territorial question; that he swears by the Dred Scott opinion; that he is rampant in claiming that Congress should protect slave property in the Territories, but that it has no right to exclude slaves or pass laws unfriendly to slavery; in other words, in all save the advocacy of Congressional interference he occupies the same position upon this subject as that taken by Magoffin, and which has always been maintained by the Democratic party.

But how stands the Hon. John J. Crittenden, the well beloved, trusted, veteran leader of the Opposition party in Kentucky—the man to whom such sweet poems went up from the noisy tongues and pens of all ranks of the Opposition, but a few months since, for his efforts to defeat the very measure which Hon. Joshua F. Bell now loves so much? What did Mr. Crittenden say of the "Constitutional rights" of the slaveholder in the Territory? What did he say of the proposition defended by Bell that the Congress could not inhibit or exclude slavery? What did he maintain in regard to this "admirable logic" of Bell that it is the duty of Congress—the injunction of the Constitution—to protect slavery? In fine, what did he, John J. Crittenden, affirm of the important Dred Scott opinion? Fortunately we are enabled to answer all these questions in the language itself of the venerable Opposition leader. We have nothing to do but quote from that "great speech" upon the "Lecompton swindle" which received the unqualified indorsement of every Opposition paper, big and little, in the State—which provoked their wonder and admiration at the undimmed brightness of the great luminary to which they bowed down in worship more devout than ever crazed Ghebre offered to the god of day.

On page 522 of the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, session of 1857-8, will be found the following passage, which we extract from Mr. Crittenden's speech, "corrected by himself," on Kansas and the Lecompton Constitution:

I believe that the idea of making Kansas a slave State was a delusion to the South; that her hopes would never be realized, if she entertained such a hope as that. I thought, therefore, it would have been better, without examining scrupulously into its constitutionality, to let the Missouri compromise stand. I regretted its repeal. I did not believe the South would gain anything by it, or that the North would gain by it. That compromise was a bond and assurance of peace. I would not have disturbed it. It was hallowed in my estimation by the memory of the men who had made it. It was hallowed by the beneficial consequences that resulted from it. It was hallowed, at the time it was made, by the South. It produced good, and nothing but good from that time. Often have you, sir, [addressing Mr. Toombs,] and I, and all of the old Whig party, triumphed in that act as one of the great achievements of our leader, Henry Clay. It was from that, among other things, that he derived the proudest of all his titles—that of a peace-maker of his country. We ascribed to him a great instrumentality in the passage of that law; and over and over again have I claimed credit and honor for him for this act. This, for thirty years, has been my steadfast opinion. I have been growing, perhaps, during that time, a little older, and am a little less susceptible of new impressions and novel opinions. I cannot lay aside the idea that the law which made that line of division was a constitutional one. I believed so then. The people since have generally believed it. I must be permitted to retain that opinion still; to go on, at any rate, to my end with the hope that I have not been praising, and have not been claiming credit for others for violating the Constitution of their country.

This speech was delivered in the Senate on the 17th March, 1858. On the next day, in a rejoinder to a crushing reply from Senator Toombs, who vindicated the repeal of the odious Missouri restriction, and corrected him

in regard to the agency of Mr. Clay in its passage, Mr. Crittenden said further, (page 130, Appendix to Congressional Globe.)

I knew, sir, that Mr. Clay was not the author of the Missouri compromise; I knew that he did not draw the bill; but I knew, from his own declarations in conversation and in his passage of the bill, that he approved and concurred in the passage of the bill. He gave it his sanction. He thought there was nothing unconstitutional in it. I have been brought up in the opinion that it was not only constitutional, but one of the most beneficial acts that had ever been passed by the Congress of the United States; that it had produced more of good than all the tariff laws or all the revenue laws that had ever been passed. It produced, you see, a revenue of peace and good will among the people of the United States, and that is above all tariffs. Whatever other sanctions it may have failed in the names of the great men who supported it at that date, it has received abundantly from the people of the United States for the thirty odd years it remained upon the statute book, and that number of years, in respect to the territory which it embraced, it gave us peace. It was for that I valued it, and for nothing else.

This opinion was adopted by me more than thirty years ago, perhaps without much examination; it had grown up as a fixed fact in my mind that that compromise formed one of the most beneficial acts of legislation that it was ever the good fortune of this Congress to pass. I have often, falling for a time into that common error which the gentleman has alluded to, and ascribing it to Mr. Clay, as his great author, rather than to any mere actual manual part he had in the work, extolled him for it; and, as I said yesterday, it was one of the claims in the opinions of the people which entitled him to the noble denomination of pacificator of his country. Sir, I have not been able to cast away that impression. I admit the Supreme Court is the great arbiter, as the gentleman claims; and while I differ from it, I do not the less admit its constitutional and sovereign power in all the matters that come within its jurisdiction, and the chances are that any one is in the wrong who differs with it. I admit all that, but yet there are some things we cannot yield up. Our own convictions we cannot yield. We may obey, and yet disbelieve. I entertain the opinion now, that I have entertained for forty years—I am sorry to give so long a date to it. Since the passage of the Missouri compromise act, (not quite forty years ago,) I have always thought it was a constitutional and beneficial one. But I acknowledge the duty of obedience and submission to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. I acknowledge that its decision, within the province the Constitution has assigned to it, is just as conclusive as your decision and mine within the limits to which we are confined.

Mr. Crittenden claims that the Missouri restriction, which excluded slavery by Congressional action from all the territory of the United States north of the line of latitude 36 deg. 30 min., was a Constitutional act, and of course we are to infer that the Wilmot Proviso, a measure identical in principle, is in his opinion also Constitutional if enacted by Congress. He goes even beyond this. He asserts boldly that this Abolition measure, the Missouri prohibition, was not only Constitutional, but one of the most beneficial acts ever passed by the Congress of the United States.

In justice to Mr. Crittenden, we must add that he is opposed to the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty"—strongly opposed to it. He advocates the right of Congress and the right of Congress to govern the Territories in every particular. Mr. Bell is nowise ahead of him in standing up for the power of Congress. He favors Congressional intervention too. But here comes the rub—here is the hard nut for the Opposition, which is beginning to be divided in its admiration between him and Bell, to crack. HE HOLDS THAT CONGRESS HAS POWER TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY, and proclaims that he is too old to imitate this new idea that is just striking the sense of his party, that the great "Missouri Compromise," as he terms it, is unconstitutional. He is not going to believe a word of it. He knows the position his party has ever maintained on this subject, and he is not going to stultify himself and his friends. He believed that the repeal of the Missouri restriction was a "blunder," and he believes so still.

Whom shall the people of Kentucky look to as the true and reliable expounder of the creed of the Opposition upon the slavery question? Shall they look to Bell or Crittenden? In our judgment, no sensible man can hesitate for a moment as to which of these shall be accepted as the exponent of the Opposition faith. We need scarcely allude to the position which Mr. Crittenden has kept for near half a century at the head of our political opponents. As a Whig, as a Know-Nothing, as an American, as an Opponent, he has been the leader of his party through all its mutations of fortune. Through good and ill report he has clung to it—been "bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh"—and never has it been supposed or asserted to the present that his party questioned his orthodoxy. Anything from him has been as "the law and the prophets" to his faithful followers. Not so with Hon. Joshua F. Bell. He has frequently denied his connection or sympathy with the party which now supports him. He proclaims on every stump that he is not responsible for what he has believed, said, or done. In fact, he is reported to have said that he is the candidate of no party, but stands on his individual merits and his own platform.

Assuming that the opinions of Mr. Crittenden are potent with his party, this question of Congressional interference and legislation in regard to slave property in the Territories takes an alarming appearance if by some unaccountable play of the fickle goddess the Opposition should succeed. Let it be remembered that Mr. Crittenden will retain his seat in the Senate until 1861, and be continued there if his party obtains power in Kentucky. What, then, are we to expect if the Opposition should succeed in getting Congress to legislate upon this subject? What can Mr. Crittenden do for the protection of Southern rights when he has admitted that Congress can constitutionally prohibit slavery? We want an explanation of this. We demand that the Opposition shall repudiate Mr. Crittenden, and deny any disposition to make him either Senator or President before they again claim to be, par excellence, the defenders of Southern rights. If they hold with Bell, let them deny Crittenden, or vice versa! Let some of the Opposition press who manifest such eagerness to get up a discussion with the Yeoman, and who love to parade daily important differences of opinion existing between the Democratic papers without defining their own positions, come out and say

whether they stand with Bell or Crittenden. Will they support Mr. Crittenden for the Senate or the Presidency? We trust this question will not give them the lock-jaw.

Nomination in the Eighth District.
The K. N. District Convention, which met at Lexington yesterday, nominated Gen. John M. Harlan, of this place, for Congress. We suppose that they have despaired of success, and consequently saved Hanson, Shanklin, and other prominent men, from the sacrifice. Harlan will be the worst beaten candidate that ever made a race in the Ashland District.

Hon. Linn Boyd.
From a personal visit, we are enabled to say that this gentleman is slowly progressing towards a complete restoration to health and strength. Since our former notice, Mr. Boyd has suffered a temporary relapse, but all his symptoms are now of the most encouraging character. Though Mr. Boyd may not be able to reach home so soon as we indicated, still the time will not be pushed much further into the spring or summer months. Phil. Pennsylvania 14th.

This will be most gratifying intelligence to the Democracy of Kentucky, and effectually silences the rumor propagated by the Lexington clique, through its organ, the Cincinnati Enquirer, that Mr. Boyd had declined to make the race for Lieutenant Governor. We are truly rejoiced that at this time such a calamity has not befallen our party. Indeed, we are constrained to believe that the rumored declination was put out rather as a feeler, and that the "wish was father to the thought." In truth, the Lexington clique dread Linn Boyd—they dread and fear him. They know that he has the power to overthrow the confidence of the Democracy as much as any man in the State. They know that he is the very soul of political integrity, and never has and never will be either a trimmer or a time server. The managers at Lexington are fearful that Mr. Boyd may be in their way—that his friends may ask something for him higher even than the Lieutenant Governorship. Indeed, the disfigure of the people against the central figures has become so intense that we should not be at all surprised if the people should, with great unanimity, make Linn Boyd not only Lieutenant Governor, but United States Senator. Mr. Boyd has been hunted down and persecuted long enough, and the Democracy will submit to it no longer.

The Lexington clique seem to imagine that their immediate neighbors are entitled to the monopoly of all the officers in the State. Indeed, they have not only fixed up the prospective Lieutenant Governorship from that section, but have parcelled out very generously among themselves the next Senator, next President, and so on, ad infinitum.—Lou. Courier.

If the Courier had the power it would do mischief; but the Democracy are warned of the designs of that sheet. We quote from it that our Democratic readers may see and properly appreciate the kind of support the Democratic cause in Kentucky is obtaining at the hands of the Louisville Courier. Fortunately the party has not many such supporters, and our distinguished candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who has withstood the attacks of enemies for many a day, cannot be beaten in this canvass by a friend. Otherwise both the party and Boyd would suffer.

Congressional Protection.

The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee, which met at Nashville on the 17th ult., passed the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That we are satisfied with the view announced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated case of Dred Scott, on the rights of slaveholders and the statute of slavery in the Territories, and are willing to abide by the principles announced in that decision. Slavery and the rights of slaveholders are protected by the Constitution of the United States, and by an appeal to the action of the judicial tribunals of the United States, and the formation of a Constitution by the people of a Territory, and then the State must decide for itself on that as well as other legitimate subjects of government.

SENATOR GREEN, OF MISSOURI, ON PROTECTION.—"The doctrine of non interference by Congress with slavery in the Territories means, and can only mean, that Congress can neither establish nor prohibit it. That is, leave these questions to the Constitution and the courts. But whatever rights individuals have in the Territory, may demand, and when demanded, must have adequate protection."

A. J. JAMES, ESQ.—Our gallant and invincible candidate for Attorney General has returned home from his canvass in order to attend the Federal Court now in session. He has filled all his appointments and given unbounded satisfaction to his party friends upon the stump. He had the good fortune to meet his K. N. competitor at several of his later appointments, and from all reports effectually demolished him. We refer to one of these reports to be found in another column. Mr. James stands the fatigues of traveling and speaking as well as any one we ever knew. He reports that the best feeling prevails in the actions of State visited by him, and that Democrats and Old-Line Whigs are determined to poll their full strength for our ticket. We hope that he will not be detained long by his professional business from entering again upon the canvass. He has proven himself to be one of the very ablest debaters in the Democratic ranks, and few of the Opposition will be in haste to meet him.

The Louisville Courier is mousing about "Lexington cliques," "Central Influences," &c. &c. We never knew the Courier to hold such language but once before. In the last State canvass, (1855) when it had C. S. Morehead & Co. at the head of its columns as candidates for the State offices, it commenced about this time in the year to complain of Frankfort cliques, Central Influences, &c. &c. We all know how these grumblings ended; but we are unwilling to believe that the political world is about to be startled again by another summer. Indeed, we see nothing in prospect this time by which the force of the fall could be broken, in case we are treated to an exhibition of grand and lofty tumbling.

Let everybody remember that the celebrated BOURBON BALLET TROUPE will commence their exhibitions at the Theater to-night. We have never had a performance of this kind here, and everybody of course will attend. It promises to be a rare exhibition. The people of Lexington, as we learn from their papers, have been taken by storm by this Ballet troupe, which has been performing there for more than a week past.

Hendricks & Co. have the best cigars and tobacco to be obtained in this place. We speak from experience.

[For the Yeoman.]
Ebenzer, to the Right Honorable Benjamin Harrison, Esq., who dwelleth in Still, and is called a Democrat, sendeth Greeting:

1. Brother! I have much to say to thee, seeing that thou art in great peril and in much jeopardy from them who are without.
2. I would also, as a beloved brother in the Old Hickory faith, which waxeth brighter and brighter the more it is rubbed,
3. Admonish thee not to kick against the pricks, lest thou strain thy loins, and thereby render thyself maimed for life;
4. And lest thou tarnish thy fair fame, as a true and gallant Champion and Knight of the Order of the "Sons of Monticello."
5. Thou art as the apple of our eye, tender and easily marred; thou art a light to our body; let it not be put out, lest our body grope in darkness.
6. Let brotherly love continue, and do thou give none occasion to the malignant spirits of our enemies by opposing thyself.
7. I will open my lips in parables, and tell thee that which thou already knowest.
8. Train up a party in the way it should go, and when it is old it will not depart from it.
9. Who knoweth the age of the Democratic party? Behold! it is not co-existent with our nation? Born unto the Patriarch George? Nursed by the wisdom of Thomas, whose surname is Jefferson?
10. Trained and educated by Andrew, the well beloved; made rich and honored by James the 3d; and placed on a firm and sure foundation by James the 4th, whose surname is Buchanan?
11. Hath it not been well trained under wise and virtuous and honorable teachers? Hath it not age, wisdom, strength, and stability?
12. Yea, and everlasting life!
13. Verily, verily, I say unto thee, "the way of transgressors is hard," and fools will nurture folly.
14. "Opposition" is a hard road to travel; exceedingly rough and thorny; surpassing in ruggedness the one called Jordan.
15. It hath also many snares and pitfalls, and it is a road that payeth not its expenses; for behold! its gate-keepers do swallow up all its tolls!
16. Even as the K. N. road to Jerusalem, via Hindostan, Calcutta, and Bagdad, did swallow up its tolls, (entrance fees.)
17. "Oh! that mine enemies would write a book," and call it the Foot-prints of Sam!
18. And that they would engrave therein the dogerotypes of Sam and Sambo kissing!
19. And of the Elites keeping time to the music of their lips on the big organ!

EBENEZER.

The Republicans of the North worship at the shrine of the Wilmot Proviso—*Cin. Enquirer*.

And the editor of the Enquirer asks for the Wilmot Proviso. The Enquirer asks as glibly about the Wilmot Proviso as though he never voted for it.—*Lou. Courier*.

So it does, and you talk as glibly about Abolitionism as if you didn't advocate it in Kentucky with all your might in 1849.—*Lou. Journal*.

And you, as though you never had written a life of Henry Clay.—*Lou. Democrat*.

And you as though you never had taught Abolitionism in Indiana.—*Lou. Journal*.

Our brethren of the press—two interventionists and two non-interventionists—seem to be amusing themselves with a view of the past records of each other. If they tell half the truth they are all a nice "kettle of fish." These old records are sometimes dangerous things to politicians. We have had half a mind to look into the records of some of our fire-eating brethren—but then it would be too bad! We don't want to frighten either ourselves or our readers.

APPOINTMENT.—Hon. R. H. Stanton has been appointed by Judge Phister as Commonwealth's Attorney in the 10th Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of H. W. Bruce, Esq., resigned, to continue until a successor is elected in August next.

DIED.

On the 8th of April, 1859, MR. DEMARIS ROACH, consort of Capt. John I. Roach, of Trigg county, Ky.

New Books.
"THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD," subjectively considered. Being the second part of Dr. Robert J. Brockmire's great work on Theology. Price \$2 50.
IRVING'S WASHINGTON, fifth and last volume, containing an index to all the vols.
These, with a general variety of Miscellaneous, Law, Medical, Theological, and School Books.
At the Stand of W. M. Todd, 51 W. Main street, my 19 w&t-wf SAM. C. BULL.

FRESH arrival of Ladies' Misses', and Children's Hats, Baskets, and Slippers, with and without heels.
Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Gents', extra Kid Gaiters.
WALL PAPER and STATIONERY; Hats and Caps of every variety; also Rogers' fine Pen and Pocket Knives, at S. C. BULL'S, 51 W. Main street, my 19 w&t-wf SAM. C. BULL.

Opportunity for Business.
We wish to engage active and energetic Agents (either Ladies or Gentlemen) for every Town, Village, and County in the United States. Agents can realize from \$500 to \$1,000 per year. For full particulars, address (including stamp) S. A. DEWEY, at No. 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa. my 20 w&t-wf

H. STEARNS, ARTIST, AT CLARKE'S Photograph & Ambrotype GALLERY, (Adjoining Telegraph Office) FRANKFORT, KY.
my 17 w&t-wlm

Pay Your Taxes and Save Ten Per Cent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tax Book is now in the hands of John Ballzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 30th day of June next.
By order of the Board,
JAS. W. HATCHERLOW, City Clerk.
FRANKFORT, May 11, 1859.—L.W.D.
Commonwealth copy.

Spring Bed for Sale in Frankfort.
COULDS PATENT. This is an entirely new and improved spring bed, making a bed decidedly the most comfortable, neat, and cheap spring bed ever offered for sale, adjusted to every description of bedstead. We believe it entirely useless to go into detail relative to the advantages of this bed, having entire confidence in its durability and adaptation to the wants of the people. We offer to attach it to any bedstead, submit it to trial, to the satisfaction of any person, at the extraordinary low price of \$4.50, and if, after trial, it proves unsatisfactory, we take it away, refund the money, and replace the bottom as we found it.
MOXON & GRAHAM,
Sole agents for the sale of this new bed in this county.
my 10 w&t-wf.

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. JOHNSON as a candidate to represent the county of Anderson in the next Legislature, my 10 w&t-wf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. LYONS, AGENT FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF SPRING BONNETS At her Fancy Store on St. Clair St. my 25 w&t-wf

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

435 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a neat, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. Circulars sent on application by letter.
Office in the Mansion House, Frankfort, Ky., 3d door from the corner, on St. Clair st.
my 25 w&t-wlm JOHN OSMOND, Agent.

To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future.
sepl 6 t-w&t-wf THOS. S. PAGE.

Rheumatism Cured.

To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cures the proprietor of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office; or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a circular of evidence. The remedy can be had at \$5 per bottle, or five bottles for \$20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express, or as directed, to any place in the United States or Europe.

Apply to or address
DR. D. MORTIMORE,
Third street, opposite Journal office, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. M. can refer to more than one thousand physicians and druggists in the United States in behalf of the efficacy of this remedy.
sepl 9 t-w&t-wf

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY!

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to call the attention of the community generally, to
VAN & BARRINGER'S CELEBRATED PATENT COMBINED COOKING STOVES,
Being of Various Forms & Patterns to suit any Locality.

The wonderful advantage which these stoves possess over all others, consists in the capacity of cooking, boiling, and broiling, and in the fact, that, in the use of them, the heat is confined to the food, and the smoke, steam, and gas, are all carried off, and do not pollute the air, as is the case with the ordinary cooking stove. These stoves are constructed with two separate cooking surfaces, which are so constructed as to be capable of boiling, at the same time, with the same fire, a large body of water for washing, supplying bath and other rooms, steaming food for family and all other purposes. When hot water is required, in any quantity, it can be conducted into any room, and kept at any temperature, and the operations of the Kitchen or Cooking, and without any additional fuel.

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It is impossible to give an adequate description of these Stoves. To be appreciated they have to be seen at my store, together with a large assortment of Cooking and Heating Stoves of all kinds.
F. C. SMITH,
Agent for Frankfort.

TO CONTRACTORS.

State Prison Improvement.
SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of the Prison, up to and on Monday, the 23d of May, 1859, when bids will be opened, and awards made to the lowest and best bidder.

1st. For the construction of a SMOKE-HOUSE, with Stone Foundation, Brick Walls, Metal Roof and Cornice, 20 by 30 feet; the Smoke-House to stand open to the reservoir, outside of the eastern wall as per plan and specifications.
Bids will be received upon this work entire, or upon either division or divisions thereof.

2d. From the Centre of Wilkinson to the Centre of High Street.
3d. From the Centre of St. Clair street to the Centre of High Street.
4th. From the Centre of High street through the State Prison, including the Reservoir east of Eastern Wall.
5th. Trenches east of the Prison through the low grounds—all laterals or improvements required to connect the sections to be taken with the reservoir.

For the Sewer, a partial advanced payment will be made, with other payments, if required, during the progress of the work, reserving twenty-five per cent. in value of work done; on completion and reception, the balance will be paid. If at any time the work is not progressing speedily, or the quality of materials or workmanship are not up to the contract, the Commissioners reserve the right to stop the work and cancel the contract, being liable therefor, and at their discretion, and if it is necessary to pull down and reconstruct any part of the said work, the cost of pulling down shall be paid by the contractor.

Bids will specify the earliest day for completion and delivery of the work.
All materials and workmanship to be supplied by the contractors, unless otherwise specified in contract.
The Commissioners reserve the right to supervise the work.
Written contracts, with satisfactory security, required.
See plans and specifications at the room of Chas. J. Clarke, from Wednesday, the 13th inst.
J. C. MORRHEAD,
W. C. SNEDELL,
K. J. SPURGEON,
A. W. DUDLEY,
Commissioners.
may 17 w&t-wf

H. B. CLIFFORD, WHOLESALE PRODUCE Forwarding & Commission Merchant, (Exclusively),

No. 23 Fourth (or Wall) Street, Louisville, Ky.
ALL Goods consigned to my care will receive my strict personal attention.
Agent for the sale of all kinds of Lake Fish, W. R. and N. Y. Butter and Cheese, Pearl Starch, Old Vinegar, Cement, N. Y. Hops, &c.
References.—Benton & King, Com. Mer., New Orleans; Tait & Son, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; West & McDougal, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; J. A. Skiff, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; McHenry & Co., Com. Mer., Madison, Ind.; W. A. Sparks & Co., Com. Mer., Louisville; Bartlett, McComb & Co., Com. Mer., St. Louis; Thos. Brown & Co., Bankers, Louisville; P. C. Hill, Com. Mer., Wheeling, W. Va.; T. H. Hunt & Co., Com. Mer., Toledo, O.
Persons shipping Stock supplied with Feed at the lowest market price.

EDGAR KEENON.....JNO. N. CRUTCHER

KEENON & CRUTCHER, DEALERS IN

Books & Stationery,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas, Notions, &c., &c.
Main street, Frankfort, Ky.
my 1 w&t-wf

LIGHT & BRADYBURY'S, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

421 Broome St., New York.

WE desire to call the attention of the Trade, and of the public generally, to our Piano Fortes, justly pronounced superior to all others in volume, richness and purity of tone—possessing also a peculiar singing quality, adapted to, and harmonizing with the human voice. They are very properly called the "Organ of Voice." Being made with the Patent Arch Wrist Plank, they will stand in tune in all climates. We guarantee our customers that no efforts that a life-long experience, untiring industry, or capital can procure, will be spared to maintain for our instruments their world-wide reputation as "the best Piano in the world." We place ourselves of intrinsic value to a Piano will be found in ours. All orders with which we are favored will be promptly and faithfully attended to.
aprl 2 w&t-wm

SPRING GOODS!

DURKEE, HEATH & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, SILKS,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

HOUSE AND

Steamboat Furnishing

GOODS,

MATS, MATTINGS,

RUGS, &c.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends at Frankfort and the surrounding country, that we are now prepared to offer them, upon the most advantageous terms, the largest, best selected, and most complete stock of the above goods ever before exhibited in this or any other city, and we place ourselves every article in the above varieties desired by the Lady of Fashion, the Domestic Housekeeper, or the Traveler.

Every article in our stock has been purchased direct of the Importer or Manufacturer, thus enabling us to save at least two profits to the consumers who purchase their goods of us. We place ourselves to sell the cheapest goods in the State, therefore invite an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Terms cash—one price only.
107 Fourth st., between Market and Main, Louisville, Ky.
my 15 w&t-wf

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER

THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Beriah Magoffin,

Democratic candidate for Governor will address the people at the following times and places. Mr. Bell, the Opposition candidate, is invited to meet him at all the appointments. Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on each day:

Blandville, Ballard co., Friday, May 20.
Clinton, Hickman co., Saturday, May 21.
Hickman, Fulton co., Monday, May 22.
Murray, Callaway co., Tuesday, May 23.
Mayfield, Graves co., Wednesday, May 24.
Caldz, Trigg co., Thursday, May 25.
Hopkinsville, Christian co., Friday, May 26.
Elkton, Todd co., Saturday, May 27.
Russellville, Logan co., Monday, May 30.
Franklin, Simpson co., Tuesday, May 31.
Scottsville, Allen co., Wednesday, June 1.
Bowling Green, Taylor co., Thursday, June 2.
Morgantown, Butler co., Friday, June 3.
Brownsville, Edmonson co., Saturday, June 4.
Glasgow, Barren co., Monday, June 6.
Burlington, Cumberland co., Tuesday, June 7.
Albany, Clinton co., Wednesday, June 8.
Monticello, Wayne co., Thursday, June 9.
Sunset, Pulaski co., Friday, June 10.
Jamestown, Russell co., Saturday, June 11.
Columbia, Adair co., Monday, June 13.
Liberty, Casey co., Tuesday, June 14.

James P. Bates,

Democratic candidate for President of the Board of Internal Improvements, will address the people at the following times and places:

Harrison, Pulaski co., Thursday, May 19.
Somerset, Pulaski co., Friday, May 20.
Mr. Vernon, Rockcastle co., Monday, May 23.
Crab Orchard, Lincoln co., Tuesday, May 24.
Stanford, Lincoln co., Wednesday, May 25.
Liberty, Casey co., Thursday, May 26.
Matsville, Adair co., Friday, May 27.
Columbia, Adair co., Saturday, May 28.
Greensburg, Green co., Monday, May 30.
Campbellsburg, Taylor co., Tuesday, May 31.
Lebanon, Morgan co., Wednesday, June 1.
Springfield, Washington co., Thursday, June 2.
New Haven, Nelson co., Friday, June 3.
Hodgesville, Larue co., Saturday, June 4.

The War Leader of the London Times of May 2d.

Europe has entered into a state of war. Whatever may have been the reluctance in some quarters to believe that this could happen, whatever the inclination to deny or discredit, the full grown truth marches onward; war is come forth in its usual guise, and is making itself known by its ordinary deeds. In three columns the Austrians have passed from Austrian territory to that of Sardinia. One of their divisions has penetrated the country from the North, landing on the Sardinian shores of the Lago Maggiore, occupying the towns of Intra, Pallanza, and Arona, and driving back the Sardinians by the superiority of their numbers. A second, consisting of twenty battalions and eight batteries, has crossed the road by Gressoney, and the third has found its way by Abbiate Grasso. How far the invaders have advanced, or what may be their point of concentration, cannot be clearly stated from the materials before us.

Whether the *tete de pont* at Buffalora was dispatched and taken by bayonet after a sharp and considerable loss, as was reported at Vienna, or whether the report is a mere fabrication, we cannot say. The silence of the telegraph from Turin as to any actual encounter—whether Gen. Marmora resisted or quietly succumbed, whether Novara was occupied without opposition, and Verceil was reached without a contest, are matters of detail that have no important bearing upon the main point of today's news. The invading army of Austria, in full march upon Sardinian soil. On the other hand, the King of Sardinia has put himself at the head of his army and gone to meet his invaders. He has surveyed the line of the Dora, where it is supposed the Sardinians may perhaps make a stand in defense of their capital, and he has gone thence to Alessandria, which must soon be attacked if the Austrians have a real intention to conquer Piedmont.

The French are swarming into the seat of war. The Austrian papers already declare the neutrality of Savoy has been violated.

The Imperial Guard, numbering 15,000, have arrived at Genoa, and 40,000 French troops have now gathered in that place of strength. When or where these armed men will meet in conflict is entirely a question of strategy. But so far as any question of peace or war is concerned, the English, Belgians, and French were not more on the plains of Waterloo than are the French, Sardinians, and Austrians on the plains of Ticino, Suza, and Dora. We wish that our only disquieting intelligence from the country where war has already burst forth, and where the nations are contending. There might then be some hope that an advance upon Turin, and a battle favorable to the Austrians, might have the effect of reducing the pretensions of the French and Sardinians, or that a decisive advantage over the Austrian forces would induce that Power to come to terms upon the disputed points of her policy in Italy. This, however, is not so. That Provisional Governments have been established in Florence, Carrara, and Massa, is not of itself a matter of vast importance. The inhabitants of Rome are in an effervescent, if not insurgent state, is scarcely an addition to the ordinary Italian difficulties, but when we read that Prussia has resolved upon putting her remaining corps d'armee in readiness to march, we see very great cause to fear the peace of Europe is shaken more gravely than would appear from the soft messages from Paris and the bland assurances from St. Petersburg. That Prussia has cause for this precaution we cannot doubt, when we find that a Russian army of observation is about to be stationed upon her frontier, for some object of which Europe only knows that it has been concerted with France, and was concerted in secret.

But the most important and least reassuring of all the intelligence of the last forty-eight hours is derived from no telegram, but is itself a confirmation from official sources of that grave intelligence which we were some days since enabled to give of the existence of a treaty between France and Russia. Mr. Fitzgerald has taken the occasion of his nomination at Horsham to state publicly that in connection with the question of the supposed alliance between France and Russia, the Government had addressed to the Emperor of Russia a direct and categorical inquiry as to whether such a treaty, containing anything hostile to England, did exist. Prince Gortschakoff's answer was decisive. He said:

"I do not deny that there may exist a written agreement between France and Russia." We apprehend it is quite sufficient to confirm our surmise upon the basis of the course we have, immediately after this important confession, the real but much less important assurance that this written agreement "does not constitute a hostile alliance against Europe." We could scarcely expect the Russian Minister to admit that a treaty which he keeps shut from the eyes of Europe contains an agreement for the partition of Europe. It is known that he knows that there is a treaty, but a written agreement exists between France and Russia, which those powers think it for their interest to keep secret from any third power.

Prince Gortschakoff gives his personal assurance that this written agreement does not constitute a hostile alliance against Europe, and upon this we are to lay ourselves to sleep, putting our trust firmly in the frankness of Prince Gortschakoff's reading of the written agreement and the innocency of this little secret between the two aggressive Empresses. We can place no faith in the Russian view of the character of this treaty, for it is a mere pretension, to call a written agreement, concluded between two Empresses, by any other name than an agreement, to the innumerable of a treaty, under which armies are put in motion, we shall find like to know something of the articles agreed to. Denials have of late lost much of their former value. We recollect how firmly the mission of Prince Menschikoff was denied, and we have had more recent opportunity of seeing how, day after day, every event that was about to happen was, in the Minister's most circuitous manner, denied. An official denial has now come to be the almost certain forerunner of an indefensible enterprise.

[From the London Times of May 3.]

The circular of the French Government, addressed to its diplomatic representatives at the different courts of Europe, has evidently been prepared with much care, and must be allowed to express what must pass in the eyes of a careless observer of passing events for the vindication of a course of conduct which we are nevertheless disposed to believe the mature judgment of Europe will not hesitate to condemn. The Austrian Government has, with characteristic inertness, made no appeal to the public opinion of Europe, and enters upon the European war with only vague address to the Austrian people, which does not record in any enthusiastic shape the grounds which have, in our opinion, justified its pre-emptory summons to Piedmont.

Austria, in fact, relying apparently on the valor of its troops and the strength of its position, leaves its character to the mercy of friends and enemies, just as it has allowed France to write the history of its innumerable struggles between herself and Austria in the time of the first Napoleon. According to the *Moniteur*, there never was so plain a case as that which the Emperor Napoleon submits to the judgment of Europe. The abnormal state of things in Italy, and the danger with which it is fraught, have struck alike France, England, Russia, and Prussia. They have entered into union. Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, the Russian proposal of a Congress, the earnestness of France in adhering to each successive combination up to the present hour, all these are proofs that the same motive has inspired the same course of action in all the powers.

Let no one suppose that France has taken any initiative in the matter. She has merely acted in her capacity as one of the great European powers, without private duties or pressing interest, when just as matters had been brought to a point which promised the meeting of a Congress, and the solution of every difficulty, Austria, for some unaccountable reason, has broken loose from all the trammels of negotiation, and met the other three powers, by a summons to Sardinia equivalent to a declaration of war.

The patience of England, the loyalty of Russia and Prussia, the moderation of France, have all been in vain. Austria has broken loose, and a war with Piedmont is the result. Hitherto France has acted jointly with the other great powers, but now she is called upon to assert her individual existence. Ancient tradition and her geographical situation call her to the relief of Sardinia, and she is quite certain that no misconception in the minds of the other great powers can exist with regard to the attitude she has taken up. France renounces any interested influence in Italy—desires only Italy for the Italians, and supports Sardinia on considerations European as well as French, especially as Austria refuses to discuss before the world the reasons which induce her to take up arms. France has no objection to putting an end to the Crimean war. She does not wish to separate herself from the powers with whom she has hitherto acted. She nourishes the firm hope that the *entente cordiale* with England will be preserved. Of Russia she has no doubt whatever. Prussia is both impartial and conciliatory, and anxious to circumscribe the ambitions of the rivals, and if Germany be a little troubled and excited, she will not doubt speedily return to her habitual calmness and good sense.

Such is the general effect of the imperial manifesto. It is much to be regretted that statement, so satisfactory as to the past and so reassuring as to the future, does not rest on a more solid foundation. It is not likely Europe will believe the recent negotiations with regard to Italy are the result of a sudden and joint action on the part of the four powers, stimulated by a common sense of uneasiness at the abnormal state of things in that country, because it is well known that these negotiations sprang out of a menace which France had held out to Austria, and that if the affairs of Italy have occupied Europe lately it has been because that quarrel was felt to be a prelude to a general war.

Had France taken no more prominent part in the Italian question than England, or than Prussia, had she not herself superseded the mission of Lord Cowley at the very moment that it seemed most likely to be successful, and admitted in its stead the idea of a Congress proposed by Russia, with whom she was acting under a secret understanding, the complaint of the *Moniteur* might have been justified. As it is, we can only regret that it should have been thought necessary to place before Europe a document which no one acquainted with the occurrences of the last few months can accept as a full or faithful narrative.

Additional Foreign News—War Declared by France.

NEW YORK, May 16.

BERLIN, May 1st.—The uncertainty in political affairs has caused Prussia to put her remaining corps d'armee in readiness to march.

MARSEILLES, Friday, April 29th.—Advices from Rome to the 26th state that a proclamation had been issued by Gen. Guyon recommending the inhabitants to remain calm, and disapproving of any manifestation, even of a pacific nature; and reminding the populace that the assembling of crowds in the streets is already forbidden.

Turin, Sunday, May 1st.—The King left this morning to take command of the army. The Austrians in large numbers have quitted the Italian frontier, and proclaimed it in a hostile force. They appear to have concentrated their forces on the left bank of the Po.

PARIS, May 2.—The Grand Duchess of Parma left after instituting a Council of Regency, and the new government has expressed its adhesion to Piedmont.

Turin, May 2.—The King of Sardinia has accepted the military dictatorship of Tuscany, to facilitate the cooperation of the Tuscans in the war of independence.

STUTTGART, May 2.—The Wurtemberg Chambers have unanimously voted the government projects for calling out the Landwehr for a forced levy of 100,000 men, the opening of a war credit of 10,000,000 florins, and the debate sympathy was expressed with Austria.

The declaration of war against Austria was expected to appear in the Paris *Moniteur* of the 3d of May.

The Austrian Ambassador has not yet left Paris.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that Austria is preparing for war, and that Omar Pacha is on his way from Bagdad to Constantinople.

PARIS, Saturday, May 1.—The *Moniteur* publishes a circular no. 4, dated April 29th, addressed by Count Walewski to the diplomatic agents of the foreign powers. It describes the present position of political affairs, and expressed much satisfaction at the conciliatory spirit of England, Prussia, and Russia. It stated the wish that the other powers which compose the Germanic confederation may not allow themselves to be misled by reminiscences of epochs quite different from the present, and hopes that the statements of Germany will perceive that it depends on them to put limits upon the extension and duration of a war, which France conscientiously feels she has not provoked.

Sardinia has made proposals at Madrid to induce the Spanish Government to join her in the cause of Italy, but Spain intends to be strictly neutral.

The following is the official letter of Prince Gortschakoff to the British Government: "I do not deny that there may exist a written agreement between France and Russia, but I can assure you in the most positive manner that such an arrangement contains nothing that in the most distant manner could be interpreted as constituting a hostile alliance against Europe. If Lord Malmesbury should be questioned on the subject, he may answer with confidence in the above sense; and I give you my personal guarantee that the declaration will not be falsified by any other source."

WEIMAR, Sunday, May 1st.—The Czar Alexander, in a telegram to the widow of the late Grand Duke, gives a denial to the reports that Prussia and Austria are threatened by Russia.

The following is the manifesto of the Emperor of Austria, issued on the 29th ult.:

"I have ordered my army to enter Sardinia. Our country is in the most positive manner, we have courage and confidence. We hope, however, that we shall not stand alone in it. I speak as a sovereign member of the Germanic Confederation when I call attention to the common danger and recall to memory the glorious times in which Europe had to think the general and fervent enthusiasm for its liberation. For God and the Fatherland!"

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A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon's manifesto appeared on the 3d inst. It is a formal declaration of war. There has not yet been any official notice of the war.

The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Italians have called a meeting for to-morrow evening to express sympathy with the struggle now going on in Italy. The call says Italy has emanated her war cry. That cry has come to us, and we, palpitating with joy, have exclaimed all Russia in Italy. Italians! the hour so long expected is come! All around the flag Tricolore let us fly to assist the cause of our country.

FURTHER BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

QUENEC, May 16.—The following telegram from Paris on the 3d appears in the London papers of the 4th:

PARIS, May 3.—The following is the communication of the Government to the Legislature: "Austria, by ordering her army into the territory of Sardinia, has declared war against us. She thus violates our treaties and menaces Vienna, the Russian proposal of a Congress, the earnestness of France in adhering to each successive combination up to the present hour, all these are proofs that the same motive has inspired the same course of action in all the powers. Let no one suppose that France has taken any initiative in the matter. She has merely acted in her capacity as one of the great European powers, without private duties or pressing interest, when just as matters had been brought to a point which promised the meeting of a Congress, and the solution of every difficulty, Austria, for some unaccountable reason, has broken loose from all the trammels of negotiation, and met the other three powers, by a summons to Sardinia equivalent to a declaration of war."

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ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 16.—The latest accounts from Italy are, that though no collision had yet occurred between the Austrian and Sardinian troops, the intelligence of a conflict was expected at any moment.

The Emperor Napoleon had sent a formal declaration of war to the Corps Legislatif, and also announced his intention to head the army. His departure was expected on the 6th. His manifesto states that Austria has virtually declared war against France, and nothing remains for France but to take up the sword in defense of Italy.

The French troops are pouring into Piedmont. The Austrian troops are concentrating along the Sesia and occupied Verceil, Trieste, and the surrounding country, which had been placed in a state of siege.

The French Minister at Vienna and the Austrian Minister at Paris had both taken their departure for their respective governments.

STILL TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, N. F., May 16.—The steamer *Vigo*, from Queenstown on the 6th, for New York, passed near this point and her advice were obtained by the Associated Press's new yacht. Those advice are two days later than furnished by the *Nova Scotia* and *Arago*.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss Federal Assembly had approved the declaration of neutrality and the measures of defense taken by the Federal Council, and appointed General De Favie Commander-in-Chief of the army.

The Bank of Prussia had raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

INDIA.—Mann Singh had surrendered to the British. Tantia Topi had been captured and five hundred rebels killed.

Further by the Arago.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamer *Arago*, from Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at noon to day. She furnished a few hours later intelligence than has been received by the steamer *Nova Scotia*. The latest news from Vienna is of the 2d of May.

The Austrian army has advanced without a serious combat to Cambrano Cazzo and Tomello.

PARIS, May 4.—The military volunteers for two years have been accepted.

A war credit for ninety million francs is to be opened, and a loan of 100,000,000 francs is to be contracted by national subscription.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The official journal of the Government has been authorized to declare most positively that there exists no treaty of alliance offensive or defensive between Russia and any other power whatever.

The statement that Trieste and surrounding country had been declared in a state of siege by the Austrian troops is confirmed. Venice and Verona have also been declared in a state of siege. General Gyal has imposed of the town of Novara a demand for a heavy contribution of provisions and forage.

The Austrians in Piedmont.—It appears that the bridge of Buffalora was destroyed by the Piedmontese on returning from the recent encounter with the Austrian troops on entering Piedmont.

Gen. Gyal, who commanded the Austrian forces, issued a proclamation in which he said that the Piedmontese should be treated with the greatest consideration, Austria appearing there solely to combat the turbulent party which attacks the rights of Austria as well as other Italian States, a party feeble in numbers, strong only by audacity, and which prevents the view of the true Piedmontese people from being heard.

The Emperor of Austria had addressed an order of the day to Gyal's troops which concludes thus: "Soldiers of the Emperor! it is for you to carry to victory the sustained flags of Austria. March to the combat with the blessings of God and the confidence of the Emperor!"

ALEXANDRIA, May 4.—The Austrians who had crossed the Po in small numbers at Campida, and pushed the vanguard as far as Silla, have now crossed the river. The Austrian divisions are now in the hands of the Black Republic majority.

No, the Constitution of the United States makes sufficient provision for the protection of slavery in the Territories. We ask no more—we will have nothing less.—*Nicholasville Democrat*.

times, and all the lower grounds are covered on the route.

PARIS, May 5.—The reigning Duchess entered the city yesterday; part of the troops went out to meet her, and another part was drawn up along the roads.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Duke of Malakoff had an audience with the Queen, and presented his letters re-calling him to France.

The members returned to the new House of Commons up to the evening of the 5th were 552. The London *Times* estimates the Ministerial gain at seventeen, and the Herd at twenty-four.

The death of the Duke Lewis is announced. Lord Godolphin succeeds to the title.

Advices from Vienna announce the failure of an extensive banking firm, with liabilities amounting to two million pounds.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

DEBATE AT ELIZABETHTOWN—Harlan and James.

ELIZABETHTOWN, May 14, 1859.

Editors Louisville Courier: The announcement of the appointments made by the minor candidates on our State ticket, are not made sufficiently public to secure to them in their canvass the candid attention of the audience which the importance of the question they would discuss would seem to demand. The plain farmers, the hard-pressed and honest thinking yeomanry of our State, who have not time to inform themselves fully upon the great questions that agitate the public mind by an elaborate course of reading, desire, and should by all means, hear these debates. They should listen to the positions assumed by the candidates, and hear the defense of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. Our farmers are thinking, reflective men. Their minds are slow to receive impressions, and grasp a subject in all its bearings, but the decision at which they arrive after thoroughly digesting a question which they have heard debated—the conclusion they form while following the plow through the broad fields of our State, is in almost every instance correct. But few of this class of men knew of the appointment made by Messrs. Harlan and James in this place, and therefore the speaking was but thinly attended.

Mr. Harlan opened the discussion in a speech of an hour and a half. His style is quaint, humorous, and sometimes droll, but never impressive or eloquent. He has not sufficient command of his own powers of argument to make his position correct. But few of this class of men knew of the appointment made by Messrs. Harlan and James in this place, and therefore the speaking was but thinly attended.

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He then approached squatter sovereignty, which has been made the Opposition war cry in this State. His position upon this question is that assumed by yourselves, the *Paducah Herald*, *Louisville Journal*, and the entire portion of the States South of the Ohio river. He charged that his opponent, Mr. James, refused to denounce his position clearly and distinctly—that Mr. James was an advocate for non-intervention, that he stood upon the Southern side of the question, while Mr. James was upon the Northern, co-operating with Mr. Douglas. He charged that Mr. James repudiated the Dred Scott decision. Mr. James interrupted him, saying "never." "Do you endorse it fully?" asked Mr. Harlan. "Al ways," said his competitor, "in the fullest extent."

These were the important portions of Mr. Harlan's speech, the remainder, and indeed the greater part of his speech was common place campaign harangue, exciting but little enthusiasm among his friends, and leaving but small impression upon the minds of his audience.

Mr. James replied, though not at so great a length. He is remarkable for his calm, impassive style, allowing nothing to ruffle him, and speaking in a quiet, unassuming manner, and in a way that made him the center of all the eyes and ears. He is unquestionably the most difficult subject on our ticket for an Opposition stump to handle.

He did not deem the statements of Mr. Harlan in regard to the expenditures, worthy of an argument—ridicule and contempt were the only rewards such puerile assertions should meet at his hands. It was true that all this soap, combs, towels, looking-glasses, &c., were purchased by the last Congress, and, to tell the truth, from the complexion of that body, such articles were very much needed. The Republicans were so black, and the Know-Nothings (of which party his competitor was a prominent leader) differing from them only by a shade of color, that all the soap and towels in the country would hardly suffice to get them respectably clean, either in body or soul.

He believed that the slaveholder should and must be protected in his rights in the Territories, and that when the exigency should arise, he would make up his mind as to what was the best and most efficient method of giving him that protection. He wished to ask his opponent a question on this subject. If Congress refused to afford the protection demanded, was he or not for disunion?

Mr. Harlan—Do you want me to answer it now?

Mr. James—Yes, sir, immediately.

Mr. Harlan told an anecdote and wound up by saying he would make up his mind when that time arrived.

Mr. James.—The gentleman assumes the very attitude he so bitterly denounces in me. He dares not meet the question—his party dare not, and he is too cowardly to do so. He alludes to other extravagances and corruptions than those of our Government; he reminded his audience of a certain Treasurer, under the administration of a certain Mr. James Harlan, then Attorney General, who defaulted to the tune of fifty-two thousand dollars. He reminded the people of a certain volunteer official opinion, given by a certain Mr. James Harlan, immediately prior to a certain election, in regard to the power of county courts concerning foreigners, &c., &c. He showed up his competitor to the people in words that evidently burned, as fattening for years upon the public crib—as playing the leading demagogue in the black annals of Know-Nothingism—screaming with terror at the imminent danger to the sacred rights of the colored people, and then, and wound up by thanking the people for their kind attention, and asking them for their votes in August next; which request, believe me, will most certainly be granted. Yours, truly,

WITNESS

NON-INTERVENTION.—We look upon the principle of non-intervention as one of the tenets of the great national Democratic party. In fact, we might say, it is one of the principal planks in our platform. We are pained to see some of our contemporaries taking a position the reverse of this. Every reading man in the whole country is aware that the prominent issue between the Democratic party and the Black Republican party in 1856, was intervention or non-intervention of slavery in the Territories; and how any Democratic Union of Mason & Dixon's line can conscientiously take any other position than did the Democratic party in convention assembled, at Cincinnati, in 1856, we cannot divine.

It is argued by some of our friends that Congress ought to have the right to regulate slavery in the Territories, and thereby protect our slaves when we take them into the Territories. Well, suppose we grant the power to Congress to pass a law regulating slavery in the Territories. It may do if we have a majority in both Houses of Congress who are true to the South, but let us ask how long it will be, when the Black Republic is in power, that they will not do as they please? No, the Constitution of the United States makes sufficient provision for the protection of slavery in the Territories. We ask no more—we will have nothing less.—*Nicholasville Democrat*.

[Correspondence of the Enquirer.]

Politics in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 11.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

We have had here more than ten days of uninterrupted summer weather, and the farmers in our county have availed of it to seed their corn, which the previous incessant rains had made unusually backward.

The city is, as you know, this season very dull, seldom anything occurring to vary the monotony of a country town. At present a little dish of politics, now and then, is our only staple of excitement.

The late action of the Convention at Nicholasville, in nominating, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, Captain W. E. Simms, of Bourbon, appears to meet the unequalled approbation of the party. Captain Simms is an indomitable Democrat, a fine speaker, and a man of attractive and popular address. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and for several years past edited the *Paris Flag* with ability and effect. He will make a fine impression wherever he goes, and with proper effort in his behalf, there is no doubt of his election by a handsome majority.

The declaration of the Hon. James B. Clay is the occasion of deep regret throughout the district. Had he yielded to the urgent solicitations of his friends, and allowed his name to be put up as a candidate, he would have been returned to Congress almost without competition. Mr. Clay came to his conclusion, however, after serious thought and deliberation, and declined to make the race for reasons which all honorable men will appreciate as satisfactory. In Mr. Clay's retirement the public interests will lose an efficient guardian and the national councils an able and gallant member. It is a source of congratulation to his friends that such ability and modest, clever worth as he possesses is not likely to be long dispensed with.

Already it has disclosed some rare features. The Know Nothing party in Kentucky has been proverbially the lowest toned of all its allies at the South in measures looking to the protection of Southern interests. Their press and politicians have wooed an alliance with Abolitionism with more assiduity than in any other Southern State. Yet, marvellous to record, the scene of a sudden shift, their little jobs for an instant disappear and as suddenly turn up *ultra* fire-eters—the advocates of a slave code for the Territories—the boisterous champions of Southern rights—presenting the anomalous spectacle of a party which, within three months, through its accredited organs, has been courting a corrupt coalition with the Black Republicans to take possession of the general government, now become *extreme* in the interest of the South, and a Speaker's room, who undertakes to say nine-tenths of her people do not want.

Of course the Opposition are insincere in their support of intervention—their hypocrisy is too glaring and transparent for them earnestly to deny it. They take this extreme position simply to sow dissensions in the Democratic party, in the hope of dividing it into two hostile wings, and of thus stepping between a disunited and fragmented Democracy and the power which it is so pitifully. It will stand by its principles, its organization, and its pledged faith with its Northern allies, and repudiate this wooden horse which the Opposition are striving to push into its camp.

The Democratic party stands for something else besides a mere shibboleth at elections. It has other uses than the achievement of victory over its opponents. It has a future, great and glorious mission. Democracy cannot, and ought not, to be the last living bond of political fellowship between the two sections of the Union. It is the only national organization that is willing to live up to the compromises of that great charter, without which the Union could never have been formed, and without an observance of which, I do not believe it can be maintained. The Democratic party started, originated, and grew up with the Government, and its history has been an uninterrupted record of struggles to preserve the great central ideas on which our republican system is based. One by one it has met and combated the heresies of the Opposition, and tried them in the crucible of its principles. Sometimes it has sunk in disputing them under the popular delusion of the day, but has always risen from its prostration, and has never failed yet to ingratiate its views on the policy of the country. And so with this question of slavery. Ten years or more ago it commenced its struggle as a National organization, to settle it, on a basis of peace and justice, and after a most eventful and trying contest it adjusted it by the only terms on which it ever can cease to be an agitating element in our public councils, meaning the integrity of the Union. And these terms were an absolute non-interference by Congress with the subject of slavery in the Territories, and the reference of the whole question to the people, subject to an appeal to the Courts to determine the validity of the popular action under the Constitution of the United States. On this broad, comprehensive, and equitable settlement, Northern and Southern Democrats both agreed. It was made the basis of the great covenant by which the Democratic party pledged its faith to the Nation that this slavery agitation should cease. None but disunionists will now seek to disturb this adjustment. The Democracy of Kentucky will live up to their compact and stand by their record on this question. FRANKLIN.

The Cause of the War.

Austria claims that she rightly owns and controls Lombardy and Venice; that she has a right to control them as she sees fit; that in order

Wood, Eddy & Co.'s
DELAWARE STATE
LOTTERIES!
CAPITAL PRIZE
\$35,000.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,
SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY & MAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of
The above Lottery Charter in
Delaware,

offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn
each Wednesday in May, 1859, at Wilmington,
Delaware, in public, under the superintendence of
sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 266 draws Wednesday, May 4th.
Class 278 draws Wednesday, May 11.
Class 290 draws Wednesday, May 18.
Class 302 draws Wednesday, May 25.

Thirty-four Thousand Four Hundred and Twelve Prizes.
Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!
78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

Each Wednesday in May.
1 Prize of \$35,000 is \$35,000
1 do of 10,000 is 10,000
1 do of 5,000 is 5,000
1 do of 2,500 is 2,500
1 do of 1,250 is 1,250
1 do of 625 is 625
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